

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1828.

No. 8.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George McGrail, Levi Hutton, and others, containing

130 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log House and double Log Barn, with other Out-houses; there is an excellent ORCHARD, and a Spring convenient to the house; there is a due proportion of Meadow and Woodland. To be sold as the property of GEORGE JOYCE, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by CHARLES F. KEENER, Adm'r de bonis non.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.
Dec. 16, 1828.

VALUABLE MILLS FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on Thursday the 1st of January next, on the premises,

A GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, & PLASTER MILL,

in Menallen township, on Conowago creek, near Mummaburg, known by the name of 'ROTH'S MILLS.'—The dwelling-house near, will be Rented with the Mills. The whole is in good repair.

Vendue will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JONAS ROTH.

Dec. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 24th of December inst., on the premises, a very

VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in Petersburg, (York Springs), Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a well finished two-story

BRICK HOUSE,

40 feet front, with a back Building of brick; a good Stable; and a spring of water on the lot. The Lot contains near two acres of ground, 80 feet in front, and fronting on Turnpike street. The front building includes a Store Room, 17 by 30 feet, with counter and shelving in good order; attached is a convenient ware-house—it has been occupied as a Store for several years, and is situated in the centre and best part of the village for business—it is worth the attention of Mercantile gentlemen, as there is not a village of the same size, in this state, that vendis more goods than this; nor no country more healthy; being only one mile from the York Sulphur Springs, a place of considerable resort. Possession of the Store Room and Cellars, may be had immediately, if required; and of the whole on the first day of April next.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, on the 23rd December, for a term of years. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by JOEL FUNK.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) Dec. 2.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER, President.

Oct. 7.

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

From the National Journal.

The Treasury Report.—A more gratifying expose of the prosperity of the Union has never been submitted to the public eye, than that which is contained in the Treasury Report which was presented to Congress on Tuesday.—For the information of our readers, we throw into an abstract form the fiscal details of that interesting document.

It appears that, in the four years of the present administration, the amount paid on account of the public debt is as follows:

In 1825,	\$12,099,044 78
In 1826,	11,039,444 60
In 1827,	10,001,585 98
In 1828,	12,163,566 90

Making, in the four years, the aggregate sum of \$45,303,642 26.

Of this sum, \$30,373,188 01 were applied to the payment of the principal debt, and 14,930,454 25 to the payment of interest. The principal debt redeemed is 6 per cent. stock.

By the act of March, 1817, ten millions is annually appropriated to the payment of the public debt. Previous to the year 1825, the annual payments had fallen short of this sum, and consequently the Treasury was in arrears to the Sinking Fund. Since 1825, these arrears have been paid off. From the passage of that act to the first of Jan. next, there will have been paid on account of the debt, \$146,669,773 48: \$88,834,108 66 of this sum being paid on account of principal, and \$57,835,664 82 on account of interest.

The whole remaining public debt, on the 1st of Jan. next, will be \$58,362,135 78, including seven millions, being the subscription to the stock of the Bank of the United States, and which cannot properly be considered as debt. Deducting that sum, the whole of the debt will be \$51,362,135 78, of which the Revolutionary three per cents constitute more than thirteen millions. It is estimated that in little more than four years, the remainder of this debt will be liquidated.

From this gratifying view of the state of our public debt, the Report proceeds to a luminous exposition of the condition of our Foreign Commerce, which will be found no less satisfactory.

The importations into the U. States, during the last four years, amount, in value, to \$350,202,469. The exportations, during the same period, amount, in value, to \$337,202,426, of which \$235,069,035 were of domestic produce and manufacture, and \$104,133,391 were re-exportations of foreign commodities.

During the four preceding years, from 1821 to 1824, both inclusive, the importations amounted to \$303,955,539; and the exportations to \$287,820,550, of which \$191,350,881 were of domestic produce and manufacture, and \$96,469,469 were re-exportations of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the last four years, have been \$97,957,559 86. The expenditures for the same time are stated at \$95,585,518 85. In this sum is included not only the payment on account of the public debt, but also about fourteen millions appropriated for works connected with the system of Internal Improvement.

Looking at the four years which preceded, the receipts into the Treasury amounted to \$84,979,874 79. Ten millions, raised by loans, are included in this preceding period of four years; and five millions, raised by similar means, came into the Treasury during the year 1825. This last named sum of five millions was borrowed at 4½ per cent. to supercede a similar amount of Stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent., and not on account of any deficiency of revenue.

It appears from these statements, that the increase of revenue, during the last four years, is eighteen millions.—The whole of the increase has been in the customs, which branch of the revenue has annually increased at the rate of 24 per cent. The increased expenditure has been about 10 per cent. chiefly caused by real improvements. The increase in the receipts is attributed to the operation of the Tariff of 1824.

The imports, during the last four years, have exceeded those of the preceding four, on the annual average, about 15 per cent., and the exports about 21 per cent.; and the increase in the consumption of foreign articles has averaged, each year, about 13 per cent.

The whole mercantile shipping of the U. States, at this time, exceeds fifteen hundred thousand tons, and is exceeded by that of no other country, except En-

gland. In 1818, our tonnage but little exceeded twelve hundred thousand tons. The profits of the freight of this tonnage centre at home, as we are almost exclusively the carriers.

It is worthy of remark, that not only has there been a marked increase of importation and revenue, and of exportation of domestic articles, during the last four years, but also a like diminution in re-exportation, showing an increased ability in the country to purchase and use foreign fabrics. The exports of domestic products have increased more than four fold faster than the increase of population, indicating an unequivocal increase of prosperity.

The report attributes this condition of prosperity to "the advances which home labor has been making, in various ways, in the country, since 1824." It enforces the former recommendations to foster manufacturing labor, "under the conviction, deeply entertained, that in its success is largely to be found the ground-work of financial power." It also re-enforces "the policy of important amendments in our commercial code, by lowering the duties on foreign articles," such as teas, by removing the restrictions on re-exportation, by an extension of the warehousing system, and the abolition of all transit duties.

In reference to the commercial prosperity of the country, it is asserted to be the most flourishing, by the side of the prosperity of the manufacturer; and that in proportion as they, with agriculture, which is the feeder of both, flourish, the Treasury is kept full. It is stated that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to form a just opinion of the operation of the Tariff; that there is no reason to fear a diminution of exportations; and that, if it should not, no scale of duties which it has imposed can injuriously affect the revenue.

A just and emphatic notice is taken of the utility of the bank of the United States, in affording to the Government facilities for the transportation of funds, wherever payments were to be made, transferring them from place to place, and concentrating them at the point required. The report also refers to the beneficial aid received from this Institution, in becoming the depositary for the public money, from whatever branch of revenue derived, and in assisting in its collection; and also to its advantageous agency in establishing a sound and convenient currency. The argument in favor of the Bank is lucid, and forms, by no means the least interesting portion of this valuable document.

A reference is made to the prospects and progress of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, not more flattering than just, in that part of the report in which the Secretary fulfils the duty of reporting his compliance with the act of Congress authorizing him to subscribe to that national work.

In conclusion the report gives the receipts and expenditures of the past and present years, as far as received, and an estimate of those for the year ensuing.

The actual receipts, from all sources, during the year 1827, amounted to \$22,968,563 36, which with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. of that year, of \$6,358,686 18, gives an aggregate of \$29,327,250 14. Of this aggregate, the customs yielded 19½ millions, and the public lands nearly 1½ millions.

The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$22,656,764 04. A balance was therefore left in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1828, of \$6,668,286 10.

During the three first quarters of 1828, the actual receipts of the Treasury amount to \$18,633,530 27; and the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter are \$5,461,293 40; making a total for the year of \$24,094,823 67. Adding this to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., we have an aggregate sum of \$30,763,149 77.

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, amount to \$18,244,907 91; and the estimated expenditures of the fourth quarter are \$7,352,403 72; making the total for the year, \$25,597,311 63. This expenditure includes upwards of 12 millions paid on account of the debt, and leaves in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. next, the sum of \$5,125,538 14.

The total amount of duties secured by Custom-house bonds during the present year, is estimated at \$27,997,000. The debentures for drawback duty, issued during the three first quarters, amounted to \$2,962,584 55. The amount outstanding on the last day of the third quarter, was \$2,261,708 05.

of which \$1,045,144 46 are chargeable on the revenue of 1829. The amount of bonds in suit, at the end of the third quarter, was \$4,624,278 75; which exceeds by \$487,466 11 the amount in suit on the corresponding day of 1827.

The estimated revenue from the customs in 1829, will be \$21,500,000; from sales of public lands \$1,000,000; from bank dividends \$490,000; and from incidental sums \$150,000; making a total revenue of \$23,140,000.

The expenditures are estimated thus:—for the civil list, including miscellaneous objects, and the ten millions for the debt, \$12,160,000; for the military establishment, &c. \$5,060,000; and for the naval, \$4,420,000; making a total of \$21,640,000; giving an excess of receipts for the year 1829, over the expenditure, of \$1,500,000. It is conjectured that the receipts for the year 1829 may exceed the estimate here given, if the activity in the grain and flour market should increase, or even continue.

Such are the statements and views presented in this able report. No period of four years, since the formation of our Government, presents so prosperous a picture. If the financial operations of the next four years shall present as gratifying a result, we shall feel no less pleasure than astonishment.

(By Request.)

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of the public invitation of the committee appointed 27th Nov., a general meeting of the citizens of the borough and county of York, was held at the Court-house, on the 13th inst.

GEORGE SMALL was chosen Chairman; and M. W. ASH and J. S. CONNELLEY appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated, and remarks were made, in which many persons present participated, illustrating the importance of a Rail Road through this County, to the welfare of her citizens, who derive no benefits from the public improvements now making by the State; and, on motion, the Chairman was authorised to appoint a Committee to draw and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject—whereupon the following persons were appointed:

Samuel Wagner, Henry Welsh, John Evans, Esq. J. Gardner, Esq. Henry Smyser, James Lewis, Esq. and J. B. Wentz, Esq.—who reported as follows:

Resolved, That among the important rights of a free people, is that of having unrestrained commercial intercourse with each other, and the privilege of transporting the products of their soil and labor to such markets, and by such means, as may, in their opinion, contribute most to their welfare.

Resolved, That the true policy of a government is to multiply and facilitate the means of transportation, so as to afford to its people ready and speedy access to the most eligible market; and that to give to any one market a monopoly of the trade of a country, is seldom good policy, and is never wise when a choice is within reach.

Resolved, That the public works in Pennsylvania are constructing by the people of the State, for the benefit of the people of the State, and not for the exclusive advantage of any single city or district.

Resolved, That the passage of a law authorising the construction of a Rail Road from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, is not an interference with the Canals now in progress, but an improvement of those natural means with which Providence has in his bounty furnished us—and cannot be considered as impeding the great system of improvement within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That it is a self-evident position, that the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth can alone be effectually secured and advanced, by establishing and promoting the prosperity of each and every of its parts.

Resolved, That the county of York, one of the most populous and productive in the State, is by its location deprived of participation in the benefits which will result from the great works of improvement now prosecuting under the auspices and at the charge of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That while the inhabitants of other sections of our territory are about to be furnished with increased facilities for the transportation of their products, those of York county are left to convey their products to market under very disadvantageous and discouraging circumstances.

Resolved, That the obvious consequence of the artificial inequality of

condition which must result from the introduction in other districts of more cheap and easy modes of conveyance, will be to repress the exertion of agricultural labor and mechanical skill in this section, as it will tend to deprive those valuable branches of operative industry here, of the recompense indispensably requisite to foster application and stimulate enterprise.

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, the people of York county have peculiar and well founded claims on the attention of the Legislature, because that, in proportion to her population and to her ordinary contributions to the public treasury for the support of government and the advancement of the general good, she has received less of the public bounty in return than any of her sister counties.

Resolved, That we appeal with confidence to an enlightened and patriotic Legislature, to allow the farmers and mechanics of this county the liberty of placing themselves, by their own means, in a condition, approximating at least to that to which those of other sections are about to be raised by the bounty and favour of the state.

Resolved, That it is an important privilege, secured by the principles of a republican government, to the inhabitants of the Susquehanna and her tributaries, to have the choice of conveying the produce of their farms to the Philadelphia or Baltimore market, and that such choice has the great advantage of securing to the farmer, by the competition of purchasers, a constant demand and a fair price for his produce.

Resolved, That as to any opinion the merchants of Philadelphia or Baltimore, may express on this subject, we think it is more their province to judge what they will do when the farmer offers his produce to them for sale, than to prescribe the mode of transportation or the market to which he may find it his interest to go.

Resolved, That an outlet through this county to the southern markets is an object of the highest importance to the prosperity of the inhabitants of that part of the county which is concerned in the iron, coal and lumber trade, as it will afford access to the markets from which they otherwise would be partially debarred, and make distant states directly tributary to the wealth and welfare of our own.

Resolved, That although a restriction upon the trade of the interior would advance the local interest of Philadelphia, yet the state as a whole—as a community—can have no interest in desiring that all her products should be collected in that one market unless it offers the highest prices, and the greatest advantages in exchange of commodities.

Resolved, That the prosperity of a community is endangered when the privileges exercised by the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial branches are unequal, and the interest of one class is promoted at the expense of another.

Resolved, That at the last census there were in this state at least 20 farmers and 8 mechanics to one merchant, and that we sincerely deprecate the unjust and arbitrary exercise of a principle, the unavoidable tendency of which is, by draining the industry of the two larger classes, to fill the coffers of the minor.

Resolved, That as citizens of Pennsylvania we entertain a just and proper sense of pride for her commercial capital, and that we regard the efforts now making, by the application of the revenues and resources of the State, to give to the City of Philadelphia an opportunity to compete for the trade of the interior with advantages which she has not heretofore enjoyed, as not less beneficial to the interior than to the city, as it increases the outlets for the productions of our territory.

Resolved, That it is the interest of the interior to contribute its support, as it is the wish of this meeting to cherish friendly feelings towards the metropolis of our State, but that we cannot extend a servile friendship to an ungenerous return, and shall never carry our support of the interests of Philadelphia farther than we can carry along with it our own interests and those of the community at large.

Resolved, That the first concern of a government, as it regards trade and commerce, is, to enable her citizens to sell dear and buy cheap, and the illiberal jealousy of the merchant, who constitutes one-third part of the community, should not be suffered to be interposed to the prejudice of the twenty-nine remaining farmers and mechanics, be-

From Moore's Melodies.

THE BIRD LET LOOSE IN EASTERN SKIES.

The bird let loose in Eastern skies,
When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam;
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her flight,
Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me, God, from every care,
And stain of passion free,
Aloft, thro' virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to thee!
No sin to cloud—no lure to stay
My soul as home her springs:
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!

*The carrier pigeon, it is well known, flies at an elevated pitch, in order to surmount every obstacle between her and the place to which she is destined.

From Dick's Christian Philosopher.

The Microscope.—The Microscope is another instrument constructed on similar principles, which has greatly expanded our views of the "manifest wisdom of God." This instrument, which discovers to us small objects invisible to the naked eye, was invented soon after the invention and improvement of the telescope. By means of this optical contrivance, we perceive a variety of wonders in almost every object in the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral Kingdoms. We perceive that every particle of matter, however minute, has a determinate form—that the very scales on the skin of a haddock are all beautifully interwoven and variegated, like a piece of net work, which no art can imitate—that the prickles of vegetables, though magnified a thousand times, appear as sharp and well polished as to the naked eye—that every particle of dust on a butterfly's wing is a beautiful and regularly organised feather—that every hair of our head is a hollow tube, with bulbs and roots, furnished with a variety of threads or filaments—and that the pores in our skin, through which the sweat and perspiration flow, are so numerous and minute, that a grain of sand would cover a hundred and twenty five thousand of them. We perceive animated beings in certain liquids, so small that fifty thousand of them would not equal the size of a mite; and yet each of these creatures is furnished with a mouth, eyes, stomach, blood-vessels and other organs for the performance of animal functions.

In a stagnant pool which is covered with a greenish scum, during the summer months, every drop of the water is found to be a world teeming with thousands of inhabitants. The mouldy substance which usually adheres to damp bodies, exhibits a forest of trees and plants, where the branches, leaves, and fruit can be plainly distinguished. In a word, by this admirable instrument we behold the same Almighty hand which rounded the spacious globe on which we live, and the huge masses of the planetary orbs, and directs them in their rapid motions through the sky; employed at the same moment in rounding and polishing ten thousand minute transparent globes in the eye of a fly, and boring and arranging veins and arteries, and forming and clasping joints and claws for the movements of a mite! We thus learn the admirable and astonishing effects of the Wisdom of God, and that the Divine Care and Benevolence are as much displayed in the construction of the smallest insect, as in the elephant, or the whale, or in those ponderous globes which roll around us in the sky. These, and thousands of other views which the microscope exhibits, would never have been displayed to the human mind, had they not been exposed by this admirable invention.

In fine, by the means of the two instruments to which I have now adverted, we behold Jehovah's empire extending to infinity on either hand. By the telescope we are presented with the most astonishing display of his Omnipotence, in the immense number, the rapid motions, and the inconceivable magnitude of the celestial globes; and by the microscope, we behold, what is still more inconceivable, a display of his unsearchable wisdom, in the Divine mechanism, by which a drop of water is peopled with myriads of inhabitants; a fact, which were it not subject to ocular demonstration, would far exceed the limits of human conception or belief. We have thus the most striking and sensible luminaries of heaven, and from the loftiest seraph that stands before the throne of God, down to this lower world, and to the smallest microscope, is animalcula that eludes the finest glass; He is every where, and by his power, intelligence, and agency, animates, supports, and directs the whole. Such views and contemplations naturally lead us to advert to the character of God, as delineated by the sacred writers, that "He is of great power and mighty in strength," that "His understanding is infinite," that "His works are wonderful," that "His operations

are unsearchable and past finding out," and they must excite the devout mind to join with fervour in the language of adoration and praise.

"When thy amazing works, O God!
My mental eye surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."

Arts of Knavery in China.—"One of my countrymen," says a traveller in China, "who bought some chickens, the feathers of which were curiously curled, found in a few days time the feathers growing straight, and the chickens were of the most common sort. The Chinese had curled the feathers like a wig, a little before he was going to sell them."

"Sometimes you think you have bought a capon, and you receive nothing but skin, all the rest has been scooped out, and its place so ingeniously filled, that the deception cannot be discovered until the moment you are going to eat."

"The counterfeit hams of the Chinese are also curious. They are made of a piece of wood cut in the form of a ham, and coated over with a certain kind of earth, which is covered with hog's skin. The whole is so curiously prepared, that the knife is necessary to detect the fraud."

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 24th of December inst., on the premises, a very

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a well finished two-story

BRICK HOUSE,

40 feet front, with a back Building of brick; a good Stable; and a spring of water on the lot. The Lot contains near two acres of ground, 80 feet in front, and fronting on Turnpike street. The front building includes a Store Room, 17 by 30 feet, with counter and shelving in good order; attached is a convenient ware-house—it has been occupied as a Store for several years, and is situated in the centre and best part of the village for business—it is worth the attention of Mercantile gentlemen, as there is not a village of the same size, in this state, that vends more goods than this; nor no country more healthy; being only one mile from the York Sulphur Springs, a place of considerable resort. Possession of the Store Room and Cellars, may be had immediately, if required; and of the whole on the first day of April next.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, on the 25th December, for a term of years. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by JOEL FUNK.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) Dec. 2.

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP.

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for Cash or Country Produce, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14.

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

Large Dwelling-House

and Smith-Shop:

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to John Keefe's Public House, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW MILLER, at the Two Taverns.

Nov. 25.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER, President.

Oct. 7.

VENDUE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 26th inst. at the dwelling-house of ISAAC PEARSON, deceased, in Huntington township, near the York Springs, the following Property, viz.:

Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, one new Road Waggon, Plough, Harrow and Farming Utensils, a yoke of Oxen and Cart, Patent Windmills, Carpenter's Tools, a Surveyor's Compass & Chain, and Mathematical Instruments, one Dearborn, Rye, Oats and Corn by the bushel, Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN WIERNMAN, } Admr's
WM. C. WIERNMAN, }

Dec. 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of December inst., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

One Half of Lot No. 13,

in said Borough, situate on the West side of Baltimore-street, adjoining lots of Dr. John Parshall and George Shryock, with a two story

BRICK HOUSE,

two-story Brick Back Building, Smoke house, Stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO,

Two-thirds of Lot No. 165,

fronting on Middle-street, and adjoining the above. Both late the property of JAMES AGNEW, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

ALEXR CALDWELL, Esq.

Dec. 9.

Will also be sold at the same time & place,

12 Shares of Bank Stock, &

2 Shares of Turnpike do.

A. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th of December inst., on the premises,

THAT VALUABLE

PLANTATION,

the late residence of SAMUEL SMYTH, Esq. in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing

106 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Stone

Barn, Stone Spring-

house, and a good ORCHARD; there is a sufficiency of good Meadow.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

A. CALDWELL, Esq.

Dec. 9.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAM'L EICHELBERGER,

LATE of York county, deceased, viz. a widow, Catharine; children, Polly, Samuel, Susanna, intermarried with Henry Rudisill, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger; and grand-children, the children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, (the eldest son) Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, or the Guardians of such as are minors, that an

INQUEST

will be held on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining the heirs of John Martin, Thomas White, Abraham Eicker and others, containing 226 Acres, more or less, on Friday the 2d day of January next: and on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Henry, Himes & Stevens, and others, containing 230 Acres, more or less, on Saturday the 3d day of January next: to make partition of said lands to and among the several heirs of said deceased, provided the same can be thus divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same cannot be divided to and among all the said heirs, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-

burg, Dec. 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, 2½ miles from Oxford, and one from the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of John Patterson and others, containing

249 ACRES

more or less, of Patented Land. About 180 Acres are cleared—the residue in good Timber. The improvements are a large two-story

Brick House,

a Brick Barn, 100 feet by 50, a Stone Spring house, over a never failing spring; and a good Orchard. There is a pump near the door. There is a Tanyard on the premises, which has not been used for some time.

The Big Conowago runs along the side of the property; and affords a very eligible site for Water Works.

Any person wishing to view the Property, will be shown it by Abraham Ficks, living thereon, or either of the Administrators. An indisputable title will be given. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

DANIEL DIEHL,

THOMAS EHRHART,

Admr's of DANIEL SLAGLE, dec'd.

By the Court.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 2.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

FOR RENT,

A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd. Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing

191 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, Sen. Gettysburg.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 28.

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

of PATENTED LAND, on which are a Dwelling-House, new

Stone Bank Barn, a

good spring: with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 25.

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to

the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder hereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorized by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 15th days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

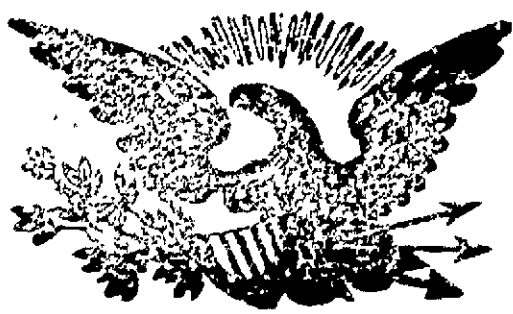
DANIEL STURGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Nov 28, 1828.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, DEC. 24.

Christmas Holidays.—The Legislature have adjourned from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January.

The Editor of the "Compiler" thinks our remark upon Gov. Shulze's Message was a very "unkind cut," as it is highly probable we "may think it expedient to support Mr. Shulze for re-election next fall." What course we will pursue "next fall," circumstances must determine. It has been a long-acknowledged axiom, that "what has happened once, may happen again"—so, as we have sometimes been obliged, in the exercise of our elective franchise, "out of two evils, to choose the least," it may probably be the case again "next fall." When the time has arrived, that it becomes our duty, as an independent voter, to take our side, we shall do it.—Until then, we shall let the "overwhelming majority" manage matters amongst themselves, as well as they can.

The "overwhelming majority" appears to be getting into considerable confusion with respect to the next Governor. As we are merely "lookers-on," we shall give our readers but a sketch of events as they transpire.

It is known to them, that a Democratic "Legislative Caucus" was held at Harrisburg, and the 4th of March fixed on as the time for nomination of a candidate for Governor, at that place.—This has given umbrage to the warm partisans of Philadelphia—who appear desirous of making a "Jackson question" of it, and are fearful lest, perchance, Gov. Shulze might be nominated at a Harrisburg Democratic Convention—and they had a large meeting in that City, on the 8th inst. at which HENRY HOAR, Esq. presided. The substance of the Resolutions passed by the meeting is—"that the late 'Legislative Caucus' at Harrisburg, and its recommendations, be set aside—that Jackson meetings be held to elect delegates—a Jackson Convention of those Delegates to meet at Huntingdon, to take up a Jackson Candidate for Governor—and a committee of 24 persons appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the meeting."

A meeting has also been held at Harrisburg—and Alexander Mahon, Esq. recommended by it to the Convention as a candidate for Governor.

So they go.

Another Candidate.—A writer in the last Carlisle Gazette has brought forward DR. SHEFFER, of this County, as a Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. There are now, we believe, above twenty, whose claims have been urged for that office. The writer alluded to above, sums up the Dr.'s qualifications as follows:—

"He is an excellent German and English scholar—a uniform and consistent republican of the Jeffersonian school—an upright and intelligent judge—an early and efficient friend of Andrew Jackson, and an elector in 1824—of irreproachable moral character. I know of no man in the State, who is as well calculated to harmonize the Jackson party, as Judge Sheffer; I know of none who would, in every respect, be better qualified for the office; and I am sure there is none more worthy of the support of the friends of Gen. Jackson."

John F. Benjamin, who had been arrested on the charge of breaking into the Chambersburg Bank, has been discharged—nothing appearing to implicate him.

Another Victim!—A man, named Babcock, had his right arm shot off at the shoulder, (and was not expected to survive) at Winchester, Kentucky, on the 24th ult., while firing a cannon in celebration of the election of Gen. Jackson!

Steam-boat Accident.—The Steamboats Constitution and Maryland ran foul of each other, on Saturday night week, in the Chesapeake Bay: by which the former boat was very much injured—less estimated at from 4 to 6,000 dollars. The passengers were unhurt.

The story of a Mouse having been expelled from the stomach of a child, in Wilmington, Del. turns out to be a hoax.

Handsome Dividend.—The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore have declared a Dividend of eighteen per cent. for the current year.

The bill authorising the Governor to borrow 800,000 dollars, for the purpose of meeting engagements made by the Canal Commissioners, has passed both Houses of the Legislature—and has been signed by the Governor.

Committees have been appointed by both Houses to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Bank.

Mr. Frick's resolution relative to repealing the act for the appointment of Canal Commissioners, was agreed to—and Messrs. Frick, Lawson, Buttz, Lehman, Wilkins, Workman and Martin, were appointed a committee to inquire into its expediency.

Banks.—Applications are before the Legislature for four new Banks, to wit, one in Philadelphia, one in Downingtown, and one in Coatesville, Chester county, and one in Middletown, Dauphin county.

The South.—Mr. Preston has introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, some strong resolutions denouncing the Tariff laws as unconstitutional, and oppressive in their operation upon the Southern States, but particularly so on the State of South Carolina.

On these the Cheraw (S. C.) Radical remarks as follows:

"We are decidedly for doing something. We agree altogether with Col. Preston, that the time has come when we must cease to talk, and prepare to act. We would not be understood as advocating disunion. But we do think that remonstrances would not only be now useless—but dastardly. Yes, we must throw down our quills—and in the eloquent language of Mr. Butler, (of Edgefield,) let us hold out to our brethren of the north in one hand the Olive Branch of Peace—while we clasp the undrawn sword in the other. Let us stand upon our rights, and offer them but one alternative—Equality of Taxation—or Disunion and Separation. If this odious principle of monopoly is not abandoned entirely, we unhesitatingly say this glorious republic cannot endure long."

LANCASTER, Dec. 19.

Conestogo Navigation.—The works on the Conestogo are now so far completed, as to admit of the passage of Boats, Arks, Rafts, &c. The first ark, loaded with the produce of our county at our landing on the Conestogo, descended that stream yesterday, on its way to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Mansion of the President was opened on Wednesday evening, for the first time this Season, for the reception of visiting friends and strangers. An unusually large concourse of ladies and gentlemen thronged the Halls, and met with a cordial and hospitable reception. A more cheerful scene has seldom been witnessed in Washington.

From Ohio.—Letters from Columbus received in this city yesterday, assure us, that on the 3d inst. the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 38 to 34, to meet the next day, in Convention, to choose a Senator in Congress. This was sent to the Senate for concurrence, and, after some time spent in calling the ayes and noes, &c., was concurred in, by a vote of 19 to 16, with a mere verbal amendment. On the question of agreeing to the amendment in the House, the various expedients known to veteran legislators were resorted to, to gain time, &c., in which the yeas and nays were taken, and finally, after the previous question, the amendment was agreed to, by the vote of 38 to 34. The time for meeting in Convention having arrived, it was found that every opponent of the administration, save one, in the Senate, had left the House, and left that body without a quorum. The Sergeant at Arms was sent for the absentees.—Three members were found, and they declined attending; and not being able to obtain the attendance of a quorum to go into the election, the time fixed on for the choice passed by, and the two Houses adjourned. An attempt was to be again made on the 5th to go into the election. This method of defeating an election is new, at least; though during the hard party times of the war, we remember to have seen it more than once resorted to in Congress, to defeat the passage of a bill. It is a manœuvre, however, which never can have any other effect than to protract a decision, to lose time, and derogate from the dignity of legislation.

A case of privilege has occurred in the Senate of Ohio. Mr. Mack, a Senator from Hamilton county, a short time before the meeting of the Legislature, but after the election, was arrested and imprisoned for debt on a *ca. sa.* in favor of the Bank of the United States, and had given bonds for the jail liberties. A proposition was before the Senate to compel his attendance upon that body.

Nat. Int.

The Legislature of Ohio have elected Judge Bramer to be a Senator of the U.

States, in the place of Gen. HARRISON. The Jackson party in the Legislature nominated J. W. CAMPBELL in opposition to Judge Burnet: and the votes stood, for Burnet, 56; for Campbell, 50—Scattering 2.

Presidential Election.—Since the result of the Presidential Election has been ascertained, less interest has been manifested concerning the Electoral votes. It was believed that they would all be given for the recognized candidates, on each side, except in the Georgia College. And so the fact has turned out. The vote of the Georgia Electors was received on Saturday. The votes for President were all given to Andrew Jackson, whilst, for Vice-President there were for William Smith of South-Carolina, (now a Senator) seven votes, and for John C. Calhoun two votes.

The official returns of the Presidential Election in Louisiana give to the Jackson ticket 4,603 votes, and to the Adams ticket 4,076. Majority for the General, 527 votes.

A Smyrna paper states, that upon the departure of the Egyptians under Ibrahim from Navarino, the Greek slaves, whose liberation was provided for by the treaty of evacuation, refused to accept their liberty, and insisted on accompanying their masters to Egypt. Out of six hundred slaves in the power of the Egyptians, only eleven would accept their freedom, notwithstanding the exertions of the English Admiral to persuade them to a different course.—The Smyrna editor says, they prefer kindness, luxury and comfort, though accompanied by dependence, in Egypt, to harsh treatment, famine and starvation with freedom in their own country.

Steam Ships of War.—A late English paper, contains the following notice of the purpose of the British Government to construct some steam frigates:

We believe there is no doubt of the fact, that Government has determined on the building at least six war steamers. They are to be of 1600 tons measurement, to be propelled by double engines of 180 horse power, and each carry 50 guns of the heaviest metal. It is calculated that a steam vessel of 40 guns of large calibre, will, from the facility of her wearing, and rapidity of movement, be a match for any 74 gun ship hitherto built.—Berkshire Chron.

A Discovery.—A Bath grave digger declares that in the course of decomposition, the face of every individual turns to the earth; and that in experience of 23 years in his situation he had never known one instance to the contrary.

English paper.

The Whale.—The greatest supply of oil yielded by a single whale was the enormous quantity of 117 butts, or about 43 tons; it was struck by a person of the name of Pashby, who was harpooner to the *Fanny*, whaler of Hull; and as the blubber is supposed to weigh about one-third of the whole, this animal did not weigh less than 129 tons. Such are the dimensions of the Greenland whale, that jawbones of this animal have been seen measuring more than twenty feet in length. The tongue of a large whale weighs two tons, and yields 126 gallons of oil; and of so enormous a size are its lips, and so much do they abound in blubber, that one alone has afforded sufficient of the latter to yield two tons of pure oil.

Free Schools.—The foundation of that admirable system of Free or Common Schools, which has elevated and distinguished the character of the States of New England above all the rest in the Union, was laid so long ago as 1635. These primary schools commenced in New England, and in 1647, the Legislature of Massachusetts declared by a general law, that every township, with fifty families, should provide a school, where children might be taught to read and write; and that every township of one hundred families, should provide a grammar school, where youth could be fitted for the university. The same system, substantially, was nearly at the same time adopted in Connecticut; and soon after the whole of New England had it in operation. The schools were supported in part from the public treasury, but principally by the parents of the children. How must New-Jersey (Pennsylvania) blush, when the term of her political existence and the advantages she has possessed, are considered, that not until the present day has even a serious effort been made to diffuse the incalculable benefits of universal education! And that even now listlessness and indifference, if not actual hostility, prevail to an extent which threaten to paralyze the exertions of the philanthropist!

Fredonian.

Indian Schools.—Under the general superintendence, and partial patronage of the United States. Schools have been established at forty different stations a-

mongst the Indians, for the education of Indian children of a certain age.—According to the last report, the number received at those schools, was 1180. The amount paid by the U. States during the last year towards the support of these Schools, was \$6,660. The schools are all under the particular agency and direction of some Benevolent Society, or Religious Association, and are mainly supported through these institutions by means of public collections and individual charities. Experience has not yet demonstrated how far these efforts will tend to accomplish the desirable objects in view—but every dictate of humanity, religion and justice requires at our hands a full and fair experiment to meliorate the condition of these unfortunate, wronged and oppressed people.

We understand that the Managers of the Colonization Society, at a meeting held on the 8th inst. came to a resolution forthwith to charter a ship for the conveyance to the African Colony of from 150 to 200 emigrants, who are now impatiently waiting in Maryland, Virginia, & elsewhere, to proceed to Liberia.

THE CITIZENS

OF the Borough of Gettysburg, are invited to meet at the Court-house, in said Borough, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th inst. to consider the expediency of raising, by Tax or otherwise, a sum sufficient to pay the Debt charged on the ACADEMY; and thereby prevent the same from being sold by the Sheriff.

MANY CITIZENS.

Dec. 23, 1838.

A GOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following Property in and adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg:

A FARM,
CONTAINING
114 ACRES,
Situated in Straban township, at the intersection of the York Turnpike and Hunters-Town Roads, and adjoining the Borough line. This Farm has lately been well and thoroughly improved, and is at this time considered by judges to be as valuable a property, for its size, as there is in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. There is a suitable proportion of Meadow and Woodland attached to it; and about two-thirds of it are now well set in Timothy and Clover.—ALSO,

A LOT OF LAND,
containing 4 ACRES, lying in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on the York Turnpike, and lying between Rockcreek on the East, and a Lot belonging to the heirs of John McConaughy, deceased, on the West. Part of this is excellent Meadow.—ALSO,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

In the Borough of Gettysburg, in which he now resides, situated on the southeast side of the Diamond, and well calculated for PUBLIC BUSINESS of any kind.

The above Property, if not sold at Private Sale before Monday the 26th day of January next, will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the Subscribers have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay; and those who have claims, are requested to present them—so that the Partnership concern can be closed.

The Notes and Books are left in the hands of Henry Shriver for collection.

DAVID SHRIVER,
HENRY SHRIVER.
Littles-Town, Dec. 15, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues at the Old Stand, and has just returned from the City with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
embracing almost every article that may be called for. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

The Public's most obedient humble servant,
HENRY SHRIVER.
Littles-Town, Dec. 23.

WANTED, 2 OR 3 APPRENTICES

TO THE
Brick & Stone Mason
Business, who can come well recommended. Apply to the Subscriber, living in Gettysburg.

DAVID ECKER.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay; and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. E. CAMP, Adm'r.

Dec. 23.

MIDDLE CREEK WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his Woollen Factory for Sale, on Friday the 6th day of February next, on the premises.

This Valuable Property is situated contiguous to the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, about eight miles from the former, and two from the latter.

The Factory House.
is about 60 feet long, part three stories high, with the following Machinery, viz.: Three Carding Machines, two Spinning do. three Looms, two Dye-kettles, a Press-stove and Press, Shearing Machine, &c. all in good order, with a large commodious

Dwelling-house,
a good well of water at the rear, together with about

9 Acres of Land.

A good title will be given. Terms of sale—one-half the purchase-money to be paid in hand—the residue in three annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day. Property to be shewn, and attendance given by

HENRY KEAGY.

Dec. 23.

VALUABLE TAVERN-STAND, Stone Property, &c. &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the very valuable TAVERN-STAND, which he has occupied for several years past, in Mechanics-Town, Frederick county, Md. This Property consists of a

large two-story House,
Brick Back Building,
with good Stables, Shed, and large Yard—and is situated on the Square in said Town.—ALSO,

The Stone House
adjoining, now occupied by L. and W. Picking as a STORE.—ALSO,

FIVE LOTS,

adjoining Town, containing 16 Acres; a part of which is well timbered—the land of a good quality, and in a high state of cultivation.

The terms will be accommodating.
HENRY FUNDENBURG.
Dec. 23.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Dec. 23.

over a beneficial competition might be created by which the 39 farmers and mechanics would realize the profits which the one merchant desires to monopolize.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, and we insist upon it as a principle demonstrated by the practice of the world in every age and every country—that, whenever a commercial city holds a community under obligations to trade, not generated by, or held on any other tenure than an honorable competition—that the commerce of that city and community then ceases to enjoy alike a reciprocity of interest in such trade.

Resolved, That whenever a commercial city holds "any other" advantages than arise out of fair competition, it becomes a tyranny, whose empire it is to lord its influence over the country, and grow fat and powerful at the expense of the general welfare of those with whom she holds such commerce."

Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves as a paramount duty of self-preservation, to protect ourselves against the consequences of a commercial tyranny by guarding against the establishment of a commercial monopoly.

Resolved, That the system of monopolies is in open hostility to every maxim of commercial policy, sitting like an incubus on the exertions of enterprise; and that it violates every principle of republicanism in government, as it deprives one portion of the people of their natural, just and equal rights, in order that another may enjoy peculiar bounty and favor.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the restrictive policy, that will enable the city of Philadelphia to command the trade of the counties of the country, to seek an outlet in the markets of the Chesapeake, "by way of Philadelphia and the cross cut canal," for the mere purpose of enriching her merchants at the expense of the farmers of the interior.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvania has done so much to enable the Philadelphia land proprietors to bring their unscattered tracts advantageously into market, it is but fair that she should permit the people of York County to do something for themselves, towards increasing the value of their unpatented lands, so as to place it in their power to liquidate the claim of the commonwealth without spreading distress and ruin among the holders.

Resolved, That the alarm which the Philadelphians evince in their opposition to the project for opening another direct outlet for the trade of the interior, is the strongest presumptive evidence that the interest of their city is in this matter at variance with the interests of the state at large.

Resolved, That though the capitalists of Philadelphia have "furnished the principal part of the funds for the construction of our public works," they have done so only so far as was consistent with their private pecuniary interest, and not until the state was pledged for the repayment of the loans; and that these facts divest Philadelphia of much of the merit that they claim in the matter.

Resolved, That as the people of Pennsylvania pay a fair and full equivalent to the capitalists of Philadelphia for the use of their surplus funds, there exists no reason why the interests of the interior in the benefits resulting from the public improvements of the state, should be sacrificed, or injuriously postponed to the interests of the city.

Resolved, That the attention of our members of the Legislature be respectfully called to the interests of their constituents in this subject.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted; and it was further

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven persons be appointed, with power to call public meetings when necessary, and generally to do whatever may, in their discretion, be required to advance the interests of the citizens of York county in obtaining the incorporation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed.—Geo. Small, Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. Geo. S. Morris, Henry Smyser, Geo. Lauman, J. B. Wentz, Esq. and John Evans, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned.
GEORGE SMALL, Chairman.
MICHAEL W. ASH, Secretary.
JAS. S. CONNELLEY,

The capitalists of the city made on the two million loan, in the course of a few months, about \$100,000.

From Gibraltar.—A letter was received in town yesterday, from Gibraltar, dated the 18th, containing the following particulars:—The number of deaths up to that period, amounted to about one thousand! On the 18th, there were forty-six deaths; and on the 22d, eighteen. The rains had commenced, and it was supposed that a continuance, of which there was every probability, would have a favorable effect.

N. T. Con.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Lombard's resolution for a re-organization of the militia system was negatived. Mr. Simpson's resolution, for the appointment of a committee of the House, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was postponed. A number of bills were considered in committee of the whole.

On Friday, Mr. Erick offered a resolution, which was laid on the table as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act passed on the 19th day of April, 1827, as relates to the appointment of Canal Commissioners, and to provide for their election by the Legislature.

Mr. Erick also submitted the following joint resolution:—

Resolution relative to notice of intended applications to the legislature for acts of incorporation, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and H. of R., &c.

That no bill for laying out a new county, state road, or for incorporating a turnpike road, rail road, bridge, canal or navigation company, banking institution, or insurance company, shall after the day of next, be reported to either house, unless it shall be satisfactorily shown to the committee appointed on the subject, that notice of the intended application has been published in at least one newspaper in each county interested, for at least one month prior to the reference of the subject to the committee, or if there be no newspaper published in any of said counties, then in one newspaper in the nearest county in which one may be published.

Mifflin County Contested Election.—The committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to try the validity of the election of John Patterson, one of the members returned from Mifflin county, and whose election had been contested on the petition of John Cummin, made report, *That John Patterson is entitled to his seat.* The report of the committee is final and conclusive.

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The bill relative to a loan of \$800,000, was read a third time, and passed, yeas 74—nays 23.

Considerable discussion took place on the bill for the repeal of the law passed in 1827.

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A number of members asked leave of absence during the holidays.—Granted.

CONGRESS.

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After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed to retire unmolested with 300 men to the corps under Omar Vironé. The Emperor granted this, on condition that he should either take the road by way of Pravati, or embark for Bourgas. Towards noon Deputies came from town and requested permission to deliver the keys to the Emperor.

There are also accounts of the operations before Shumla, and Wallachia.

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Algemeine Zeitung, Oct. 31.

GREECE.—A despatch from the Marquis de Maison, commander of the French expedition to the Morea, has been received by express, dated from Navarin, on the 11th ult. and announcing the surrender of all the fortresses left in the hands of the Turks and Egyptians, after the departure of Ibrahim Pacha. The force in those fortresses—Navarin, Modon, Coron, Patras, and Morea castle—did not amount altogether to 6000 men, a force totally inadequate to any lengthened or effectual resistance.

The governor of Navarin, the first place against which the French arms were directed, said "that the Porte was not at war with the French or the English—no act of hostility will be committed—but the place will not be given up." It was given up, however, without resistance, as well as the other fortresses, and probably by orders of the Turkish government.

The Morea has thus been cleared of Turks and Egyptians, and the independence of Greece may be dated from the period of the surrender of the fortresses.

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The Fishmonger's Company, in London, has found, which paid about \$180,000 per annum—the wardens have at their own exclusive disposal, Church Livings and Patronage to an

ations of children to Christ's hospital, two fellowships at Cambridge, and above ninety Almshouses for the poor dependants.

Flour and 85 last north in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC.

THE MURDERER TAKEN!

From the Winchester Republican, Dec. 13.

We have verbally heard through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that Geo. Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Allegheny county, Md. in September last, was recently taken near the Red river, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Gov. Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit and overtook them in two or three hours.

Another Link in the Great Chain.—The New-York Journal of Commerce announces the success of their enterprise in making the Delaware and Hudson Canal, across the State of New-Jersey—

it being now complete and in full operation. A sloop had just arrived laden with the Lackawanna coal. We are told that it is found to burn equally as well as the anthracite of Pennsylvania. Enormous quantities will be brought into the market next summer, when it will be afforded, as we have the best reasons to believe, at a rate at least one-third lower than that demanded for the coal of Pennsylvania. The Rail Road is not yet complete, but is far advanced. Locomotive engines have been imported to be used on the road, and 5 or 6 stationary engines, also imported, are now on their way up the Canal.

Home Manufactures.—The following estimate of the quantity of RAW COTTON spun in the several states of the Union, and the number of spindles in each state, extracted from official returns of the Marshals employed to take the census in 1820, will, we have no doubt, prove interesting to our readers.

STATES.	Pounds cotton spun.	No. of Spindles.
Maine,	56,500	3,070
New Hampshire,	412,100	13,012
Massachusetts,	1,611,798	50,304
Rhode Island,	1,944,220	63,372
Connecticut,	879,335	29,826
Vermont,	117,350	3,278
New York,	1,412,493	34,160
New Jersey,	648,600	18,124
Pennsylvania,	1,052,753	13,246
Delaware,	428,800	11,784
Maryland,	849,000	20,244
Virginia,	3,000	—
North Carolina,	18,000	228
South Carolina,	46,449	588
Kentucky,	360,951	8,097
Ohio,	81,360	1,630
Total,	9,945,609	250,573

From the above it will be seen, that in 1820, the little state of Rhode Island, manufactured 881,467 pounds of cotton more than Pennsylvania; and upwards of 648 times as much as the state of Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

Yesterday, as the steam boat Gen. Marion was on her way from Pittsburg to this city, she overtook an ark with two white men and twenty seven negroes on board. The master of the ark, although earnestly warned of the danger, attached his boat to the Gen. Marion. In a minute or two the ark was filled with water. Four of the negroes were drowned, and their bodies not recovered. Four were taken up in a state of insensibility, having remained under water from 20 to 25 minutes; and three out of the four resuscitated, by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Povall, of Philadelphia, who happened to be on board the Gen. Marion with his family as passengers.

A letter from Lima, dated the 18th of Sept., received in New-York, states that a Court had been recently held on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, for the trial of a seaman charged with murdering one of the crew. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the man was executed from the fore yard of the Brandywine, on the 29th of August. This says the writer, is the first instance of the kind which has happened in our service. Some years since a seaman on board of one of our National vessels in the Mediterranean, was sentenced to be hung for a similar crime, but escaped his sentence by committing suicide before the time of execution.

It is stated in the New York Morning Courier, on the highest authority, that a revenue of above ninety millions of dollars has been collected within that port, during the last eight years; and that the loss by unpaid bonds, due to the government, is less than three hundred thousand dollars.

cause a beneficial competition might be created, by which the 29 farmers and mechanics would realize the profits which the one merchant desires to monopolize.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, and we insist upon it as a principle demonstrated by the practice of the world in every age and every country—that, whenever a commercial city holds a community under obligations to trade, not generated by, or held on any other tenure than an honorable competition—that the commerce of that city and community then ceases to enjoy alike a reciprocity of interest in such trade.

Resolved, That whenever a commercial city holds "any other advantages than arise out of fair competition, it becomes a tyranny, whose empire it is to lord its influence over the country, and grow fat and powerful at the expense of the general welfare of those with whom she holds such commerce."

Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves as a paramount duty of self preservation, to protect ourselves against the consequences of a commercial tyranny by guarding against the establishment of a commercial monopoly.

Resolved, That the system of monopolies is in open hostility to every maxim of commercial policy, sitting like an incubus on the exertions of enterprise; and that it violates every principle of republicanism in government, as it deprives one portion of the people of their natural, just and equal rights, in order that another may enjoy peculiar bounty and favor.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the restrictive policy, that will enable the city of Philadelphia to command the trade of the counties of the Susquehanna country, to seek an outlet in the markets of the Chesapeake, "by way of Philadelphia and the cross cut canal," for the mere purpose of enriching her merchants at the expense of the farmers of the interior.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvania has done so much to enable the Philadelphia land proprietors to bring their unseated tracts advantageously into market, it is but fair that she should permit the people of York County to do something for themselves, towards increasing the value of their unpatented lands, so as to place it in their power to liquidate the claim of the commonwealth without spreading distress and ruin among the holders.

Resolved, That the alarm which the Philadelphians evince in their opposition to the project for opening another direct outlet for the trade of the interior, is the strongest presumptive evidence that the interest of their city is in this matter at variance with the interests of the state at large.

Resolved, That though the capitalists of Philadelphia have "furnished the principal part of the funds for the construction of our public works," they have done so only so far as was consonant with their private pecuniary interest, and not until the state was pledged for the repayment of the loans; and that these facts divest Philadelphia of much of the merit that they claim in the matter.

Resolved, That as the people of Pennsylvania pay a fair and full equivalent to the capitalists of Philadelphia for the use of their surplus funds, there exists no reason why the interests of the interior in the benefits resulting from the public improvements of the state, should be sacrificed, or injuriously postponed to the interests of the city.

Resolved, That the attention of our members of the Legislature be respectfully called to the interests of their constituents in this subject.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted; and it was further

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven persons be appointed, with power to call public meetings when necessary, and generally to do whatever may, in their discretion, be required to advance the interests of the citizens of York county in obtaining the incorporation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed.—Geo. Small, Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. Geo. S. Morris, Henry Smyser, Geo. Lauman, J. B. Wentz, Esq. and John Evans, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned.
GEORGE SMALL, Chairman.
MICHAEL W. ASH, }
JAS. S. CONNELLEE, } Secretaries.

*The capitalists of the city made on the two million loan, in the course of a few months, about \$180,000.

From Gibraltar.—A letter was received in town yesterday, from Gibraltar, dated the 23d of Oct. which states that the number of deaths up to that period, amounted to about one thousand! On the 18th, there were forty-six deaths; and on the 23d, eighteen. The rains had commenced, and it was supposed, that a continuance, of which there was every probability, would have a favorable effect.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 15.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Lombard's resolution for a re-organization of the militia system was negatived. Mr. Simpson's resolution, for the appointment of a committee of the House, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was postponed. A number of bills were considered in committee of the whole.

On Friday, Mr. Frick offered a resolution, which was laid on the table as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act passed on the 19th day of April, 1827, as relates to the appointment of Canal Commissioners, and to provide for their election by the Legislature.

Mr. Frick also submitted the following joint resolution:—

Resolution relative to notice of intended applications to the legislature for acts of incorporation, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and H. of R., &c. That no bill for laying out a new county, state road, or for incorporating a turnpike road, rail road, bridge, canal or navigation company, banking institution, or insurance company, shall after the day of next, be reported to either house, unless it shall be satisfactorily shown to the committee appointed on the subject, that notice of the intended application has been published in at least one newspaper in each county interested, for at least one month prior to the reference of the subject to the committee, or if there be no newspaper published in any of said counties, then in one newspaper in the nearest county in which one may be published.

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From the Winchester Republican, Dec. 12.

THE MURDERER TAKEN!
We have verbally heard through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that Geo. Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Allegheny county, Md. in September last, was recently taken near the Red river, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Gov. Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit and overtook them in two or three hours.

Another Link in the Great Chain.—The New-York Journal of Commerce announces the success of their enterprise in making the Delaware and Hudson Canal, across the State of New-Jersey—it being now complete and in full operation. A sloop had just arrived laden with the Lackawanna coal. We are told that it is found to burn equally as well as the anthracite of Pennsylvania. Enormous quantities will be brought into the market next summer, when it will be afforded, as we have the best reasons to believe, at a rate at least one-third lower than that demanded for the coal of Pennsylvania. The Rail Road is not yet complete, but is far advanced. Locomotive engines have been imported to be used on the road, and 5 or 6 stationary engines, also imported, are now on their way up the Canal.

Home Manufactures.—The following estimate of the quantity of RAW COTTON spun in the several states of the Union, and the number of spindles in each state, extracted from official returns of the Marshals employed to take the census in 1820, will, we have no doubt, prove interesting to our readers.

STATES.	Pounds cotton ann. spun.	No. of Spindles.
Maine,	56,500	5,070
New Hampshire,	412,100	13,012
Massachusetts,	1,611,798	30,304
Rhode Island,	1,944,220	63,372
Connecticut,	879,335	29,826
Vermont,	117,250	3,278
New York,	1,412,495	34,160
New Jersey,	648,600	18,124
Pennsylvania,	1,062,753	13,746
Delaware,	428,800	11,784
Maryland,	849,000	20,244
Virginia,	3,000	—
North Carolina,	18,000	228
South Carolina,	46,449	588
Kentucky,	360,951	6,097
Ohio,	81,360	1,630
Total,	9,945,609	250,573

From the above it will be seen, that in 1820, the little state of Rhode Island, manufactured 881,467 pounds of cotton more than Pennsylvania; and upwards of 648 times as much as the state of Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

Yesterday, as the steam boat Gen. Marion was on her way from Pittsburg to this city, she overtook an ark with two white men and twenty seven negroes on board. The master of the ark, although earnestly warned of the danger, attached his boat to the Gen. Marion. In a minute or two the ark was filled with water. Four of the negroes were drowned, and their bodies not recovered. Four were taken up in a state of insensibility, having remained under water from 20 to 25 minutes; and three out of the four resuscitated, by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Powell, of Philadelphia, who happened to be on board the Gen. Marion with his family as passengers.

A letter from Lima, dated the 18th of Sept., received in New-York, states that a Court had been recently held on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, for the trial of a seaman charged with murdering one of the crew. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the man was executed from the fore yard of the Brandywine, on the 29th of August. This, says the writer, is the first instance of the kind which has happened in our service. Some years since, a seaman on board of one of our National vessels in the Mediterranean, was sentenced to be hung for a similar crime, but escaped his sentence by committing suicide before the time of execution.

It is stated in the New York Morning Courier, on the highest authority, that a revenue of above ninety millions of dollars has been collected within that port, during the last eight years; and that the loss by unpaid bonds, during the same period, including that on bonds now in jeopardy, is less than three hundred thousand dollars.

Flourishes &c. last week in Baltimore.